

LEPER IS SENT TO CITY'S FARM

Quarantined in Building Separate From That Used for Smallpox Patients.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO AID

No Fear of Contagion, but Authorities Object to Placing Burden on Richmond.

Pending Federal or other disposition of the case, which was accidentally thrust on the city, the Board of Health, in a special meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to place George Hodges, the leper, in quarantine in the posthouse on the City Farm. He will be placed in a building apart from that used for treatment of smallpox patients. The board also decided to take down and burn the furniture used by Hodges in the lodging-house he occupied during his stay in Richmond and to reimburse the lodging-house keeper.

This action was taken in simple justice to the woman who, after suspecting herself that the man was afflicted with leprosy, kept him until the authorities decided how to care for him. In the meantime, effort will be maintained to have the leper taken in charge by the United States authorities, and following a telephone message to Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, of the United States Public Health Service, chief health officer here yesterday dispatched a letter to him explaining the case and asking his assistance in caring for the man.

NOT PROPERLY A CHARGE AGAINST RICHMOND

"We have absolutely no suitable place for him," Dr. Levy wrote, "and he would not seem, after all, to be properly a charge against Richmond merely because the diagnosis was made here."

"If you can possibly arrange to receive this patient, you will be conferring a great favor on our city and on the people here. We do not, of course, fear the contagion of leprosy, but your taking this matter upon yourself as possible."

James E. Phillips, a member of the Health Department, suggested that, as Hodges is a native of the Island of Crete and a Greek subject, the Greek charge d'affaires in Washington, A. V. Taylor, might be recalled upon to make some disposition for his confinement. It was also suggested that the immigration authorities might be able to take action in having Hodges deported.

NO DANGER OF CONTAGION, SAYS CHIEF HEALTH OFFICER

In any event, the Health Department wishes to rid Richmond of the leper and to have him cared for by some other agency. Dr. Levy has not the slightest fear that there is danger of contagion, but, for the relief of the minds of Richmond people, rather than for the protection of their bodies, and to save the city expense, he would vastly prefer to have Hodges removed.

Assistant Surgeon-General W. C. Becker, of the United States Public Health Service, when applied in Washington of the presence of a case of leprosy in Richmond, said that there was no occasion for alarm. He added, however, that the department has no place in which to care for lepers, though Congress has been repeatedly asked for an appropriation with which to build a national leprosyarium, and that until a legislation is built the service cannot relieve the states of the care and charge of lepers.

CASE DIAGNOSED BY LOCAL DOCTORS

That Hodges was a victim of the strange Oriental ailment was discovered by Dr. Thomas W. Murrell, Dr. E. T. McGavock and Dr. E. C. L. Miller, who has made extensive studies of the disease in India, when the Greek went Tuesday morning to the city dispensary at the Medical College of Virginia to have treated what he said was a burn received in the Hoopville. Dr. Murrell immediately diagnosed the case, provisionally, however, and Dr. Clinton G. Williams, State Health Commissioner, and Chief Health Officer E. C. Levy were notified.

Further and more extensive examination was made, and it was definitely determined that the man was suffering from one of the leprosy family diseases. He had the familiar indurated lines about the forehead, flattening of the nose and enlargement of the ears, giving him what is known in medical parlance as the leonine appearance. There were also sores on one of his arms and on his legs.

HODGES WILLING TO DO ANYTHING DESIRED OF HIM

Hodges expressed willingness to do anything desired of him, and this willingness, coupled with his plight, induced sympathy from the examining physicians. He is thirty-three years old, and has been in this country about seven years. He has been suffering from his ailment about three years. He has worked in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and West Virginia, and was in Newport seeking work about two weeks ago before coming to Richmond. He is suffering from tubercular leprosy.

Leprosy is one of the earliest known diseases. It is believed to have originated and to have been most widely prevalent in ancient times in the Orient and Egypt. It was brought into England in the fifteenth century, and in the sixteenth century gradually disappeared.

DISEASE KNOWN IN MANY COUNTRIES

Though the disease is more extensive in tropical and semitropical countries, it is known in Norway and Sweden, in (Continued on Second Page.)

British Casualties at Loos 59,666

Announcement Made in House of Commons by Under-Secretary for War.

LONDON, January 5.—The British casualties in the battle of Loos, France, last September totaled 57,288 officers and 57,288 men, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War.

A table showing the killed, wounded and missing officers and other ranks follows:

Killed	772	10,447
Wounded	1,258	35,995
Missing	317	58,135
Totals	2,347	104,579

STUBBS FOR HUGHES

One of State Executives Who Induced Roosevelt to Organize New Party Switches Allegiance.

Special to The Times-Dispatch.—THURSDAY, N. J., January 5.—Former Governor W. R. Stubbs, of Kansas, one of the seven State executives who induced Theodore Roosevelt to organize the Progressive Party, has switched his allegiance to the Republican party. He now picks Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes as the one man who can unite the Republican and Progressive parties and save the country.

Hughes is the only man who can defeat an anti-democratic candidate and unite the 22,000,000 Progressives, said Mr. Stubbs here today. "It is said he would not accept the nomination. I don't believe he would seek it, but no man could refuse the honor if it was proffered."

Mr. Stubbs was enthusiastic over the possibility of William E. Borah or any of the other Western progressives being nominated. As far as Roosevelt himself is concerned, the former Governor was far from being optimistic.

"The conservatives would have as much objection to Roosevelt as the Progressives would to Taft," he said.

600 MORE JOIN STRIKERS

Brings Total of Men in Understown Now Out of Employment Up to 2,500.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, January 5.—Six hundred men, employed by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, joined the striking workmen of the Republic Iron and Steel Company today, bringing the total number of men on strike here to 2,500, according to labor leaders. Officials of the company, however, contended that not more than seventy of their employees joined the strikers, who demand a 30-cent wage.

Coal mines of the iron and steel company were closed today, and it was said that the company's coke plant would not be opened tomorrow. This would throw out of work about 2,700 men, not included in the list of strikers.

U-BOAT IN ENGLISH WATERS

German Submarine Cruises Near Great Britain, but Is So Closely Followed It Fails to Do Any Damage.

LONDON, January 5.—During Christmas week a German submarine appeared in English waters, but was so closely followed by patrols that it did not succeed in doing any damage.

According to the best information available, this was the first hostile submarine that had succeeded in entering British Island waters since September 23, 1915. Heavy weather spoiled her chances of doing any damage, but helped to save her destruction by the British patrols.

MILLION VISITORS A DAY

New York Sets Record as Tourist Center, According to Railroad and Hotel Men.

Special to The Times-Dispatch.—NEW YORK, January 5.—One million visitors a day in the record being set by New York as a tourist center, according to railroad officials and hotel men. No one is willing to estimate how much daily is being spent by the visitors, but it runs far up in the millions. All the big hotels are over-taxed, and most of them have waiting lists. One of the principal attractions at present is the auto show, which is attracting thousands from all parts of the country.

PINE MEN APPEAL TO I. C. C.

Complain That Rates From Virginia Points to Pittsburgh Territory Are Unjust and Unreasonable.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Pine lumber manufacturers in Virginia, North and South Carolina today complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the freight rates on their products from Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke and other points to Pittsburgh and points in that territory are unjust and unreasonable, compared with the rates on lumber from Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern States.

COTTON COMPRESS BURNS

Plant of Citizens Company at Tupelo Destroyed, Causing Loss of \$75,000.

TUPELO, MISS., January 5.—The plant of the Citizens Compress Company here and about 500 bales of cotton stored in the building were destroyed by fire to-night. The loss was estimated at \$75,000. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

FIRST WAR DEBATE OCCURS IN SENATE

Neutrality, Munition Exports and Traveling of Americans on Belligerent Ships Discussed.

NOT ALONG PARTY LINES

Lodge Says to Place Embargo on Arms Would Make U. S. Ally of Germany.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Bonds of restraint against public discussion of international relations of the United States incident to the European war were broken in the Senate today, and for more than an hour the session was followed by the debate over the government's neutrality policy, exports of war munitions, and travel by American citizens on belligerent-owned ships.

There was no discussion of the debate along party lines. Senator Jones, Republican, denounced as "unparliamentary" American citizens who imported the nation by taking passage on belligerent nations. Senator Works, of California, Republican, asserted that the government of the United States was "unparliamentary" in not participating in the war through the sale of munitions.

Senator Lodge, ranking Republican of the Senate, declared the advisability of placing an embargo on arms now would be worth more to Germany than a million men, that it would be a "grossly inequitable act" and would in fact make the United States an ally of Germany. Senators O'Gorman, of New York, Hitchcock, of Nebraska, both Democrats, urged the advisability of an embargo on munitions.

Senator O'Gorman also informed the Senate that American Consul R. N. McNeely, who lost his life on the British liner Persia, had disregarded the advice of American Consul-General Skinner at London to make the journey to Alton on a Dutch vessel.

NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL PROHIBITS DEBATE

The discussion was precipitated when Senator Jones read a newspaper editorial urging American citizens to keep off belligerent ships, and advising the President to proceed slowly in the present crisis, heeding the interest of 50,000,000 Americans rather than that of a "billionaire reckless, inconsiderate and unparliamentary citizen who insist on traveling on belligerent ships."

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, Republican, accused Senator O'Gorman by asking whether Senator Jones regarded Consul McNeely unpatriotic because he sailed for New York on the Persia. After the New York Senator had explained that McNeely had declined to heed Consul-General Skinner's advice to sail on a Dutch ship, Senator Works raised the issue to general debate on the attitude of the United States by declaring that the United States was not neutral.

As a result of the outset that the government shared responsibility for deaths on the Lusitania, the California Senator said.

"The government knew that the Lusitania was loaded to the guns with ammunition and explosives. Passengers were permitted, in spite of this, to travel on the vessel. The government itself in fact knows that the ship carried a number of war is normally responsible for the deaths of our citizens."

FIRST LOAN PLACED HERE WAS FOR GERMANY

When Senator Works declared the United States actually was participating in the war by the sale of munitions, Senator Reed, Democrat, interrupted to ask: "Does the Senator not know that the first loan placed in this country after the war began was a loan of \$20,000,000 to Germany, and that the loan was made without protest from him or any other citizen?" Does the Senator not know that Germany procured arms in this country as long as it was possible for her to get them?"

"That may all be true," Senator Works replied, "but that does not alter the situation."

"If it be true," continued Senator Reed, "that the markets of this country are free and open to Germany, as well as to all other countries, and that this government does not distinguish between any belligerent nations, then how can the Senator say that this government has taken an unneutral position?"

"It is impossible to get arms to Germany, and I say it is morally wrong for this government to permit a shipment of arms to any of the belligerents," Senator Works insisted. "He added that his principal objection was based on a conviction that the United States was adding in prolonging the war and the killing of men, and that he would not only put an embargo on munitions, but also on shipment of food and clothing to the armies of Europe."

Senator Lodge, in upholding the position of the United States as to the shipment of munitions, engaged by a lengthy colloquy with Senators O'Gorman, Hitchcock and others.

ACT OF OTHERS DID NOT CHANGE A CONDITION

Senator Hitchcock asked Senator Lodge whether it was unneutral to Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Holland to place an embargo on munitions after the war began. Senator Lodge said he thought not, because that act did not change a condition.

"Suppose," Senator O'Gorman asked, after the discussion warmed up, the belligerent that is the chief beneficiary of our present policy with respect to exportation of munitions was to disregard our rights as a neutral nation, does the Senator think we would be justified in placing an embargo on munitions as a retaliatory measure?"

"We should have a right to impose a retaliatory embargo, but I think it would be an unneutral act," the Massachusetts Senator replied.

STILL LACK FACTS ON PERSIA SINKING

Wilson and Lansing Await Full Details Before Deciding on Course of United States.

LEADERS HOLD OPEN MIND

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Will Take Up Question on Friday.

Another Boat From the Persia at Malta

LONDON, January 5.—A fifth boat from the steamer Persia has arrived at Malta, according to a dispatch from that place to the Daily Mail, received through its Milan correspondent. The survivors believed that a sixth boat succeeded in getting away.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Official details, upon which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing wish to base the course of the United States in the crisis brought about by the sinking of the steamship Persia, still were lacking to-night, and in the absence of specific information official Washington continued to view the admittedly grave situation with an open mind.

During a conference which lasted an hour today, the President and secretary of State carefully considered such information as had been received. Although no official announcement regarding the conference was made, it is known that the President will adhere to his position of taking no action of any sort until the full facts are before him.

During the day the State Department sent additional instructions to its representatives abroad urging haste in the gathering of information. Secretary Lansing made it clear that the department had received nothing which would tend to establish two most essential points, namely, whether a torpedo sank the Persia, and, if so, the nationality of the submarine which fired it.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETS ON FRIDAY

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will begin consideration of the question on Friday. Members of the committee generally agreed to-night that the whole subject of the relations of the United States with belligerent powers would be freely discussed. The majority of the committee is understood to look with favor upon the determination of the administration to proceed with the utmost caution.

Late today Secretary Lansing sent to the committee an accumulation of information heading upon the attitude of Great Britain toward neutral shipping, called for in a resolution introduced by Senator Hoar, of Georgia.

It was said also that all the information regarding the sinking thus far received had been communicated to the committee. Members, however, declined to divulge the exact nature of the questions received from the State Department or discuss their contents.

ANOTHER AMERICAN NOT AMONG SURVIVORS

LONDON, January 5.—The American embassy here has received a report saying that the Rev. Homer R. Salisbury, an American, of Takoma Park, Md., was a passenger on the Persia, which was sunk in the Mediterranean, but that he was not included among the survivors.

The Rev. Mr. Salisbury boarded the steamship Persia at Marseilles, going to join his wife, who is a missionary in India.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company confirms the report that Mr. Salisbury embarked on the Persia at Marseilles.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR INDIA OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The Rev. Mr. Salisbury, superintendent of the Indian of the Seventh-Day Adventist missions, his mother lives at Route Creek, Mich., and his brother, W. R. Salisbury, at Glendale, Cal.

Officials of the Seventh-Day Adventist Conference at Takoma Park, a suburb of Washington, said today that Dr. Salisbury was on his way from London to New York, and that he was now attending a convention of the North American Conference, recently held in London. He was to have been joined by another Seventh-Day Adventist missionary for the trip to India.

NATIONALITY OF SUBMARINE NOT YET DETERMINED

LONDON, January 5.—No official information has yet been received here regarding the nationality of the submarine responsible for the sinking of the British steamer Persia in the Mediterranean, but all the allied warships are keeping close watch in the neighborhood of where the disaster occurred.

It is known that submarines in sections have been delivered from Germany to Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria.

AMBASSADOR GERRARD AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, January 4 (delayed).—An Australian dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the American ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard, conferred to-day with Foreign Office officials concerning the sinking of the steamship Persia. Mr. Gerard is said to have inquired about the nationality of the submarine which sank the vessel.

The German Secretary of the Navy, Admiral von Tirpitz, conferred with Emperor William on Monday.

BESSARABIA FIGHT WITHOUT DECISION

Each Day Russians Claim Occupation of Additional Positions of Enemy.

QUIET ON OTHER FRONTS

German Armored Cruiser Kingal Surrenders to British in Central Africa.

The fighting between the Russian and Austro-Hungarian in the region of Czernowitz, Bukovina and northward, at various points in Galicia and Russia, continues the most sanguinary of any on the various war fronts. The results of these battles are still obscured by the contradictory reports from the Vienna and Petrograd war correspondents, each of which claims successes for its respective army.

No important events have taken place on the western line in France, except the repulse by the French of a German attack in the region of Tahnur. On the Austro-Italian line a return of clear weather has brought about a renewal of the bombardments along the Isonzo front.

In Central Africa, a British naval expedition on Lake Tanganyika has brought about the surrender of the German armored cruiser Kingal, all the officers of which were killed.

RUSSIANS EACH DAY CLAIM MORE GAINS

LONDON, January 5.—While the battle on the borders of Bessarabia is apparently still far from decision, each day finds the Russians claiming the occupation of additional enemy positions, and Petrograd believes that if the present continues a short time longer a break must come somewhere in the lines of the central powers.

The whole energy of the Russian army is being directed to making a gap between the German armies in the center and the Southern Austrian forces, and to forcing a Russian attack in the region of Kolka, already assigned to prevent this. The fighting will be prolonged, but upon the result will depend in large measure the strategy of both sides when spring comes.

The other fronts continue to maintain a state of comparative quiet. For England the attitude of labor men will take regarding conscription at a great conference to be held in London tomorrow is a matter of anxiety.

Robert Williams, leader of the important Transport Workers' Federation, declared to-night that the witnesses would tend to establish two most essential points, namely, whether a torpedo sank the Persia, and, if so, the nationality of the submarine which fired it.

It is practically assured that the conference will affirm the rejection of conscription in any form.

The story of the Haralson case has created a wide sensation. A considerable part of the English press, including the London Standard, has given the whole episode a wide publicity. It is practically assured that the conference will affirm the rejection of conscription in any form.

There is a general expectation that Germany will express its dissatisfaction with Sir Edward's reply by immediately instituting reprisals, which the English fleet will take a violent form.

GERMAN ARMORED CRUISER SURRENDERS TO BRITISH

LONDON, January 5.—The German armored cruiser Kingal surrendered on December 26 to the British naval expedition on Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa. It was announced in a statement to-night.

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RUSSIANS NOT ABLE TO PIERCE AUSTRIAN LINES

BERLIN, January 5.—The wireless to Saville.—After prolonged artillery fire, the Russians attacked again along the chief of Galica and Bukovina, but were unable to pierce the Austrian lines, according to the statement by the Austro-Hungarian War Office received here today from Vienna.

The statement says: "Austro-Hungarian troops fighting in Eastern Galicia and on the Bukovina front, after prolonged and sanguinary victories. The Russians, after the heaviest of artillery fire, again attacked our positions near Torporozza and east of Baranetz. Some of the Russian attacks were made in many as eight lines following each other, but all broke down under our fire, with heavy losses."

"On the Isonzo front the artillery was active, especially in the Ken Dilly and near Oslavia. The Italian spear attacked, without success, the trench north of Dollo, which we had captured."

BUCHANAN OUT ON BAIL

Illinois Congressman, Indicted for Conspiring to Prevent Strikes in Munition Plants, Pleads Not Guilty.

NEW YORK, January 5.—Congressman Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, indicted on charges of conspiring to force strikes in munition plants, today surrendered here and was arraigned. He pleaded not guilty, and was released on \$5,000 bail.

Following his arraignment, Mr. Buchanan issued a statement declaring the charges against him were ridiculous. He said Labor's National Peace League was a legitimate organization, formed for its object the bringing about of arbitration in place of war in international disputes. He declared that he knew of no movement to restrain trade. He declined to comment on the proceedings he has instituted against United States District Attorney Marshall.

ATLANTA-BIRMINGHAM-NEW ORLEANS SHELLS BEING RECALLED

Three trains daily, 10:20 A. M.; P. M. and 11:30 P. M. via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Pullman Sleeping Cars, Coaches. Phone Mad. 772.

His Latest Photograph



EMPEROR OF GERMANY. This latest photograph of the Kaiser shows him in field uniform.

TURN SEARCHLIGHT ON BUREAU OF DETECTIVES

Police Board Will Investigate Efficiency of This Division of Department.

HOLD HEARING ON JANUARY 10

Changes in Personnel of Commissioners, Due to Recent Probe by Council Committee, Said to Be Cause of Present Action.

The Board of Police Commissioners last night voted to investigate the "efficiency of the Detective Bureau," with the idea of improving the methods used at present in assigning work to the various men, with the modes used by the bureau in conducting their investigations, and with the crediting of results to the various members of the department.

It was said that no charges had been made against any officers of this division of the Police Department. However, the board (which will be made on January 10, the date set for the meeting) will constitute an investigation of the entire division, its mode of operation, the methods of the men and those used by officers in charge of this branch.

In the opinion of those directly connected with police affairs, the system is to be investigated in spite of the rather general announcement made last night that "the efficiency of the bureau" was to be looked into.

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REPORT DISSEMINATION IN DETECTIVE BUREAU

The action taken by the commissioners is the direct result of recent changes made in the personnel of the bureau. These changes in turn resulted from the recent action taken by the special joint committee of the City Council, which caused the resignations of two commissioners and the retirement of another.

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TO ACT IN MATTER

It is known that several of the detectives held meetings recently, in which they discussed the methods used in sending men to distant cities after prisoners arrested there for the local department. They went so far as to bring the matter to the attention of the chief of police, but Mayor Werner held that he had nothing to do with the affair, and that detective sergeants were to be governed by the orders of their captain.

Not the least important is the fact, which several people are said to have brought to the attention of police officials, that the system is to be investigated in spite of the rather general announcement made last night that "the efficiency of the bureau" was to be looked into.

GET NO RESULTS IN MANY SERIOUS CASES

Among the most serious cases which have come before the local police recently, and in which no arrests were made, were the W. R. Hamilton murder case, the injuring of G. C. Lawton by an unknown negro chauffeur, the murderous assault made on W. H. Slaughter of the 2200 block on Monument Avenue, the attack made on Mr. Sherman and his sister on the same avenue, that made on Miss Frederick Campbell in her home on West Franklin Street and a number of robberies.

At the meeting of the board last night, the 1916 budget was adopted, and will be presented to the Council at an early meeting. The recommendation of the board will be for the installation of twenty-five policemen and the installation of an eight-hour day throughout the department. The purchase of several new automobiles, for use in the suburbs is also recommended.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ASQUITH MEASURE FOR LIMITED FORM OF COMPULSION

Affects Bachelors or Widowers Without Children Dependent on Them.

DIRECTED AT MEN BETWEEN AGES OF 18 AND 41

Ireland Excluded From Terms of Bill Compelling Military Service.

SPECTACULAR SCENE IN HOUSE

Great Crowds Gather Outside, Reflecting Deep Popular Interest.

LONDON, January 5.—Under the terms of the compulsory military service bill, introduced in the House of Commons to-day, all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-one who are bachelors or widowers without children dependent upon them are liable for military service.

Ireland is excluded from the terms of the measure. Mr. Asquith said no case had been made out for general conscription, and that the bill he was introducing could be supported by those opposed to conscription.

The scene within the House of Commons was one of the most notable in the history of that body, with the benches packed with members, all the ministerial seats occupied and the galleries overflowing.

With the prospect of a keen duel between the Prime Minister and his former colleague, Sir John A. Simon, over the momentous issue which caused the late Home Secretary's resignation, the biggest assemblage of commoners since the outbreak of the war faced Mr. Asquith when he introduced his military service bill. Virtually the only absentees were those who were deemed from attending by the military necessities. These to a man favor conscription.

GREAT CROWDS GATHER OUTSIDE OF BUILDING

Outside the Parliament building great crowds gathered, reflecting the deep popular interest, and shouts of welcome greeted the Premier as he drove up with his wife and daughters.

Just back of Mr. Asquith sat Sir John Simon, the only member of the Cabinet whose resignation has been precipitated by the conscription bill, while in the gallery immediately facing the Premier was the general, earnest face of the Earl of Derby, who has been the central figure leading up to today's attack.

Mr. Asquith began immediately the House was convened, and spoke continuously for an hour. It was not a speech marked for its impassioned oratory, but rather for its calmness and the analysis whereby the Premier reassured reasons showing the compelling necessity for